

Little Sermons On Saving=No. 24

Enthusiasm

The successful saver is always an enthusiast. The largest degree of success is not to be obtained in any calling or undertaking under other conditions. Enthusiasm is the lever that moves the world.

Emerson declares "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm." The man who starts to saving with genuine enthusiasm is animated with a zeal or fervor that never for an instant doubts his ability to save; never ceases to believe in its importance; never concedes the existence of anything better; never for a moment admits the possibility of failure. He knows nothing of hard times or a tight money market. Enthusiasm blinds him to all adverse conditions; shows him only the bright side of saving—the brilliant possibilities of the future.

He cannot fail to work at it with a zeal that knows no lagging; that never defers until tomorrow; that does with its might whatever there is to do to save.

He acquires an abounding enthusiasm from which faith and will, energy and determination, are inseparable.

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FRENCH BURGLAR IS INDIGNANT OVER LOOT

PARIS, Aug. 28.—A patriotic burglar who broke into the house of a government official a few days ago, found that notwithstanding the recent request that citizens turn all their gold coins in the public treasury, this official had \$400 in gold in his safe. The burglar took the money and left the following note addressed to his victim:

"Sir—I write you as an indignant patriot. How dare you keep one hundred 20-franc pieces in your possession when the country has need of all its gold? 'I have helped you to do your duty by taking the money myself to the Bank of France. Naturally I have kept the notes given me in exchange as a reward for my trouble.' Yours truly, 'A PATRIOTIC BURGLAR.'"

SAPPERS FIND GOLD ON THE GALLIOLI

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] THE DARDANELLES, Aug. 28.—(British Eye Witness) Gold has been discovered near the British positions on the Gallipoli peninsula. A few days ago a squad of Australian troops was digging a hole in expectation of tapping a spring. One old miner went on digging long after the others had given up hope of reaching water. When asked why, the old miner replied: "Well, this bit of country is just like Western Australia, and if there ain't any water, there's sure to be gold."

Sure enough, his trained eyes soon after did discover gold among the sands, but not in paying quantities.

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HARDY DUTCH MAP MAKERS

Explorations in Dutch Guinea Involve Great Risks. Thickly Populated Island Mapped — Hostile Head-hunters Encountered

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Aug. 28.—Reports of Dutch colonial expeditions which have recently completed the preliminary exploration of Dutch New Guinea bring to light many stories of remarkable feats of endurance and discovery. For about seven years officers of the Dutch Colonial Army with European and native soldiers and coolies have been making a complete map of the colony and this work is now finished. Dutch New Guinea is about fourteen times as large as the Netherlands and was settled by a Dutchman as long ago as 1828, but was only officially recognized as a colony late last century. It comprises the greater part of the island of Papua in the South Seas.

In the course of the map work, which was attended by great difficulties and some loss of life, all the members of the expeditionary force underwent severe privations and suffered considerable sickness. Their lives were in danger from hostile natives as they passed up unknown rivers and cut their way through almost impenetrable virgin bush or climbed high mountains covered with eternal snow and never before ascended by white men.

The country was found to be fairly thickly populated in some parts and the natives of the interior were among the most primitive in the world. Many of them had never before come in contact with white men and fled at their approach, so that the explorers in some instances could not obtain data as to their customs, language, measurements or mode of living. Nearly all were found to be in their absolute natural state and without clothing. The grown men's noses were pierced with bamboo canes and it appeared that this was done with great ceremony after a certain age had been attained. Amid feasting and dancing, the first hole is pierced with a finely pointed sago thorn and the aperture is gradually enlarged in five operations until the requisite size has been reached for the insertion of the cane, which afterwards is never removed. The women of some tribes had a slight covering consisting of a short skirt of woven leaves.

Some of the tribes were actively hostile head hunters and attacked the explorers with bows and arrows and short hardwood spears whose points were sometimes formed of bone. Others of the natives were peacefully inclined and willing in return for a few trinkets to permit the explorers to make all the necessary observations without interference.

The natives appear to cling mostly to the banks of the many rivers, where they live in carefully constructed habitations in the trees or on piles 20 or 30 feet high. In the far interior, however, many settlements were found composed of substantial buildings supported by thick tree trunks and covered with roofs of the large dried leaves of tropical plants. In fact several of the dwellings were divided into various departments, a large one in the center for the men and boys and separate ones for each woman.

In the coastal lands the natives construct their huts or rather arbors in a long line like a street, each habitation supported by the next one. Many of the coast people had previously become acquainted with white men who had come to hunt birds of paradise and they also knew that money was valuable.

The knowledge of metals among the natives is very limited and their cutting tools are stone axes and flint chisels. With these some of the tribesmen managed to carve ornaments on their pirogues or canoes, their oars and little figures for the adornment of their habitations.

Some kind of superstitious belief is prevalent in the interior, for each habitation in the settlements has its own god usually in the shape of a huge turtle shell on which is stuck a fish head.

Hunting and fishing are the main occupations of the natives but in the interior many of the inhabitants are surrounded by patches for the cultivation of root crops and sugar cane, which with fish and sago form the main food of the people, who are very fond of lobsters and mussels, which are plentiful.

Everywhere the country is infested with snakes and the rivers swarm with alligators, but animals are not numerous and comprise chiefly dogs, tame and wild hogs, kangaroos and other marsupials as well as many rats.

The conformation of the country varies from low-lying marshlands, pregnant with fever, to high healthy plateaus and mountains such as the Wilhelm Peak, which was climbed by two Dutch officers and found to measure about 15,275 feet, nearly as high as Mount Blanc.

Several of the rivers flow very swiftly and are full of rapids and falls, so that the members of the detachments into which the exploring force was divided had often to drag or carry their motorboat and native pirogues over land for a long distance.

The collections made by the explorers are very valuable in connection with the ethnography, zoology, botany and geology of the island colony, and it is generally expected that the exploitation of the natural resources of the island will speedily follow the report of the military pioneers of civilization who have now ended their work.

Rider—Why didn't you sound your horn when you saw the man in the road?

Driver—I thought it would be more humane if he never knew what struck him.—Judge.

MAY ATTEMPT TO GERMANIZE THREE POLANDS

Three Branches of Poland Are Now Under German Authority and Regime to Be Established Watched With Much Interest

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LONDON, Aug. 28.—The German sweep through Russian Poland which at first centered attention on the brilliant military movement, is now being viewed for the tremendous effects it has brought about, territorial, economic and political, in that locality. Polish quarters here have summed up some of these changes, drawing their data largely from the writings of R. Dmowski, for many years the Warsaw member of the Russian duma and the spokesman there for the Polish element. While a member of the duma Mr. Dmowski has been a severe critic of the Russian regime, so that his view of conditions has the appearance of being independent while at the same time it comes from one intimately familiar with the country which the Germans have now overrun. Some of the more striking changes resulting from the German occupation are these:

The three branches of Poland now united under German authority—German Poland, Austrian Poland and Russian Poland—have a population that gives Poland sixth place, in point of rank among the powers of Europe. It comes next to Italy, and exceeds in numbers all the Balkan states put together—Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Rumania; exceeds also all the Scandinavian and Dutch countries united—Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, and exceeds two of the next larger countries, Spain and Portugal together. This does not refer to the area of recent military operations, but to the whole range of so-called Poland as it has been divided up to this time among Russia, Germany and Austria.

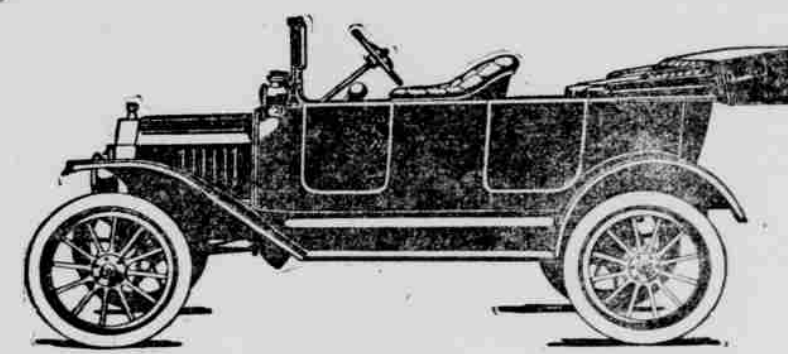
Some of the British observers compare the area of German occupation with that of the allies in South Africa and the Pacific Islands. But the latter are tropical wastes recently taken over for colonization, whereas Mr. Dmowski shows that Poland is one of the most densely inhabited sections of Europe, averaging 35 persons to the square kilometer, or more than the thickly populated districts of France. It is also one of the richest sections of Russia, with extensive banking, industrial and commercial organizations, coal mines and agriculture, largely in the hands of the Polish inhabitants. Even the policy of Russianizing the Polish districts, which has been carried on for some years, has not changed the character of the native people, which remains strongly Polish.

The three parts of this extensive Polish region now brought together are: Prussian Poland, including the four provinces of Posen, West Prussia, East Prussia and Upper Silesia with a population of 7,500,000 of which 3,500,000 are Poles; Austrian Poland, comprising Galicia and lower Silesia, with 8,400,000 population of which about half are Poles; Russian Poland, including the provinces of Poland with 11,500,000 population, chiefly Poles, and what are known as the annexed provinces of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Minsk, Mohilev and Vitebsk, having a conglomerate population of little and white Russians, Poles, Lithuanians and Ruthenians. These are the three great Polish branches which are now wholly or largely under German control.

The regime which the Germans will set up in Russian Poland is being awaited with the keenest interest by the Polish element, as it will determine whether the policy will be to reconcile the Poles and bring the three branches together again, or to use this rich region for German colonization, gradually Germanizing it and extinguishing the separate Polish spirit. This latter has been the policy of Russia, and the difficulties it has had after years of effort indicate the difficulties ahead for the German regime, whichever course it adopts.

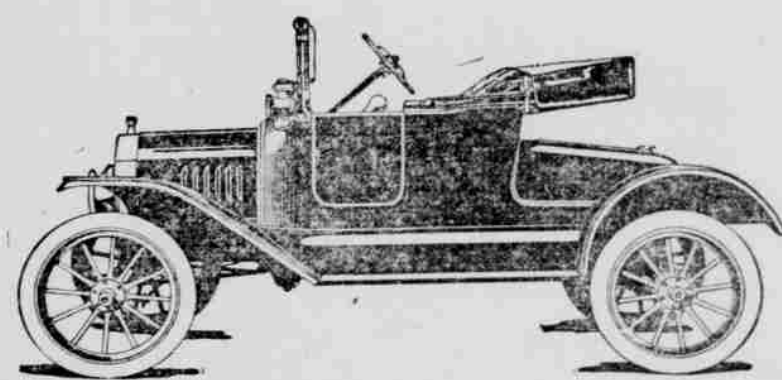
Mr. Dmowski sums up Poland's position under Russia as that of a military occupation, with all the administration at Warsaw and elsewhere carried on by Russian officials, the schools and universities conducted by Russian teachers and teaching the Russian language, the police entirely Russian, and the whole direction of affairs in Russian hands. And yet, he adds, after forty years of Russian effort, Poland still remains distinctly Polish, with the great business institutions, commerce

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and agriculture carried on by the Poles. "It is exactly for this reason," he says, "that Poland is in one of the strongest positions that can be imagined; the state which possesses it does not know what to do with it; it has not found the means of transforming it into a Russian country, and it does not wish to permit it to become a Polish country."

This is the problem which the new German regime will have to deal with, and which the Russians have not been able to solve. As showing how Poland has succeeded in resisting Russianization, Mr. Dmowski cites the curious fact that while Russian officials controlled the election machinery, Polish votes sent solid Polish delegations to the duma. At one time, in the second duma, they had 45 votes, and held almost a balance of power in passing the budget. In order to put a stop to such Polish authority, the number of delegates from Poland was cut to twelve, a portion of them being elected to represent the whole people and a portion representing the Russians.

For example the government of Vilna elects five delegates for the whole population and two for the Russian population, so that, in the duma there are two sets of Polish delegates, one representing the whole people of Poland, with Mr. Dmowski for some years at the head of this delegation, and another set elected from the same places to represent the Russians.

These are the peculiar internal conditions which are now coming under German authority, at least during the military occupation, during which it is expected that a German civil regime will be set up in place of the Russian administration. And in view of Russia's experience, interest is centering on whether Germany will follow a similar course of Germanizing the Polish territory, or will seek to reconcile the Poles by bringing their three branches together under some form of autonomous government.

GERMAN SUBMARINE FLEET NUMBERS 58

COPENHAGEN, via London, Aug. 28.—The German undersea fleet at present comprises 58 submarines, according to a neutral authority, who has just returned to Denmark from

Germany. Germany's Baltic fleet, according to the same authority, consists of 28 warships. "Well, how about that little bill?" "But I told you to call at 4 o'clock, and it is only 2 now." "I know it, I wanted to catch you in."—Houghton Post.

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